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The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

The Parties and Electoral Reform.

A meeting of the Unionist Party to consider the proposals of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform was held on Thursday, March 1st, in the House of Commons. No resolution was passed by the meeting, but a considerable divergence of view was apparent. While there are many members of the party who welcome electoral reform, and who realise that the present state of the Parliamentary Register makes some action necessary, there are others who can see no further than the parts of the compromise unfavourable to themselves. When the ground of opposition to a measure is that it may lose a party a certain number of seats, there are always politicians to be found who will oppose it, notwithstanding the truce between parties, the needs of the situation, or the feeling of the country.

The Liberal Party held a meeting on March 6th, to discuss the same question. This meeting unanimously resolved to ask the Government to introduce promptly a Bill founded on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. While recognising that the recommendations represent a compromise designed to meet divergent views, the meeting promised general support to such a measure.

Although the Unionists may not see their way at the moment to proceed in the matter, we can hope that the Government may be more far-sighted, and that the Speaker's Conference will not have laboured in vain.

Controversy during the War.

There is one, and only one, objection to the introduction of legislation on Electoral Reform, and that is that it is unwise and undesirable to provoke domestic controversy at the present time. So far as we can judge, this objection is all the controversy that there is. The actual proposals themselves, though not liked by everyone, are actively disliked by very few. On all sides they are regarded as a "reasonable compromise," and, by all but party managers, they are admitted to be fair and moderate. But still the difficulty remains, "controversy must not be raised," and by the repetition of this phrase from side to side controversy is born. As a method of attack it is difficult to meet; as a real objection to the introduction of a Bill that meets with general agreement it is absurd, and we trust that the Government will pay no heed to it.

In the House of Lords.

On March 6th a Bill for preventing the treatment of venereal diseases by unqualified practitioners and the use of quack remedies was introduced by Lord Rhondda in the House of Lords. Lord Buckmaster's Solicitors' (Qualification for Women) Bill passed through committee without amendment.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Committee.

An important concession to the women's agitation against the institution of compulsory physical examination for venereal disease was announced by the Home Secretary at the first meeting of the Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill on Tuesday. Pressed by Mr. Duncan Millar as to whether he was going to rest his proof of venereal disease in prostitutes charged of the new offence of soliciting while suffering from venereal disease entirely on Sub-section (3), which enables the magistrates or judges to order compulsory examination, Sir George Cave stated that the Government were rather inclined to drop this Sub-section because of the opposition it had aroused. The announcement was well received by the Committee, so that the danger of conferring this new power on magistrates and judges is probably past. There is, however, a risk that under Sub-section (4) the machinery for convicting prostitutes of the new offence under the Act may be set up in a less explicit way. This Sub-section provides that a person in prison who receives a written notice from a doctor that he or she has venereal disease, shall be deemed to be so suffering for three months for the purposes of conviction under this Act. While not making it compulsory, it suggests that the prison doctor should give certificates stating whether the prisoners have venereal disease. This is objectionable, because it provides proof of crime for those in prison, whereas those outside prison are not to be liable to have their doctor's opinion used as evidence against them.

The Committee rejected a proposal seeking to make the communication of venereal disease an offence in itself, whether wilfully or by criminal negligence. The argument most often repeated on this and on other points, was the enormous difficulty of proof. It would be impossible—it was said—to prove to a jury that the disease had been communicated, or that it had been negligently communicated. This argument of the difficulty of proof brings out the more strongly the inequality of the treatment of the woman convicted, as a prostitute, of solicitation. The law in this case gets over the difficulty of *proof* by providing that the word of one policeman shall be enough; or, if this Sub-section passes, that the certificate of the prison doctor shall be deemed to be proof.

Another Suffrage Victory in the U.S.A.

The enfranchisement of women is making rapid strides in the United States. Last week we announced the winning of the Presidential vote in Ohio and North Dakota. This week the International Women's Suffrage Alliance have received a cablegram from Mrs. Chapman Catt stating that Indiana women have won the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage. "Also," says the cablegram, "for the first time in the world's history, they have won the right to enfranchise themselves, by voting for the delegates to the coming State Constitutional Convention, and ratifying the new constitution containing provision for full Suffrage."

Women's Suffrage at Lyons.

The Journal of February 19th reports that at a meeting of the Lyons Conseil Municipal, under the presidency of M. Heriot, an ex-Senator, M. Gourju, moved that Lyons should support Women's Suffrage, and draw up as a matter of urgency a list of qualified women voters. The resolution was carried.

Women's National Service.

So great has been the response made as a result of the statement, published in the Press on February 28th, setting forth the proposed conditions of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, that the National Service Department cannot consider any more applications until further notice is given by the authorities. As we go to press full details of the scheme, as regards billeting, supervision, and so on, are not yet available; but we understand that there will be responsible positions to be filled in connection with the scheme, for which highly qualified women will be required.

A great mass meeting for women only will be held in the Albert Hall on March 17th. A box will be reserved for each of the women's societies that accept the invitation and a seat for their president. Mr. Neville Chamberlain will take the chair, and Ministers will speak on "War, Agriculture, and Labour."

The Food Rations.

Lord Devonport has appointed Mrs. C. S. Peel and Mrs. Pember Reeves to be Directors of Women's Service in the Ministry of Food. Mrs. Peel is well known as a writer on domestic subjects. She is managing-director of Messrs. Beeton & Co., and was editor of *Hearth and Home* and *Woman*. Mrs. Pember Reeves is a close student of questions of domestic economy, particularly of those connected with maternity and child welfare, and her book *Round about a Pound a Week* has been widely read. She is a member of the Executive of the Fabian Women's Group, and is on the Executive Committee of the Women's Municipal Party.

At a meeting convened by the Women's Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan War Savings Campaign, held under the presidency of Mrs. Lloyd George, on Monday at St. James's Theatre, Mrs. Peel announced that there would be a great campaign throughout the country to explain the voluntary food ration system and give advice and help on all matters connected with it. She urged that the rich should live as far as possible on the things which the poor could not afford, such as poultry, game, and expensive fish, and should cut down their consumption of bread in order to leave more for the poor, who could not afford to buy their full meat ration.

The Billeting of Women Workers.

The Women's Branch of the Food Production Department, of which Miss Talbot is Director and Mrs. Lyttelton Assistant Honorary Director, has been moved to 72, Victoria Street, S.W. A scheme is being arranged by the Branch for the accommodation in all parts of the country of the women workers employed upon the land. Much has already been done in this direction by the Women's War Agricultural Committees, but further help is required, and people who have any rooms available for women workers are asked to communicate with the local committees, from whom they can obtain particulars of the billeting rates. It is hoped that sufficient accommodation will be obtainable without resorting to the compulsory powers provided for in the Bill now before Parliament.

Women's Suffrage and Reconstruction.

A very successful meeting to urge the importance of the enfranchisement of women was held at the Albert Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, March 3rd. Mrs. Henry Fawcett presided, and the principal speaker was Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P.

Mrs. Fawcett said Suffragists were in very good heart about their movement, which was prospering beyond former experience all over the world. A great change had taken place in public opinion, and many notable conversions had been announced in recent months. She thought the real reason was not that women had done good work in industry, because that was not new, but that they had shown the capacity to shoulder effectively their share of the national burden during the war.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the opinion that, in view of the problems of reconstruction arising after the war, women should be enfranchised before the election of the Parliament which decided those questions. The Labour Party, he said, had decided to hold a national conference in London at an early date to decide generally in favour of supporting legislation on the lines of the conference report, on condition that the enfranchisement of women was agreed to. They did not desire to see any legislation which would mean further privileges for men, and further handicaps and injustice for women. Women had come permanently into the wider spheres of industry, and they would need political power to safeguard their interests. They needed justice, and wages commensurate with the profits derived from their work.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in seconding the resolution, maintained that the social evils of the last century were mainly due to the fact that men did not obtain the franchise until long after the reconstruction and revolution in industry which followed the Napoleonic wars. They had no voice in the shaping of the new conditions, and when they did obtain political power, they could only engage in the hard task of hammering at existing institutions. They must see that such a mistake was not repeated, and that votes for women did not come too late to make their influence felt in the reconstruction tasks which now faced us.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir John Simon justified the Suffrage campaign during the war crisis on the ground that it was a cause which vitally affected the interests of the nation both in the present and the immediate future. He agreed entirely with Mr. Clynes that it would be an intolerable wrong for men to try to remove their grievances unless they threw open the gate of the franchise to women. If the need for reform was urgent in the case of men, it was far more urgent in the case of women. Imperfect as the existing electoral system was, it at any rate gave representation to different classes of men, but there was no representation for women, and until that was conceded we had not even the first elements out of which to secure a wise reconstruction of the community. The reason for the change in public opinion was not that during the past two or three years women had purchased something from the nation at a price which the nation could not refuse to sell at. The real reason was that women had been called upon to undertake an immense variety of tasks as substitutes for or helpmates with men, and the problem was what was to happen to these women when industry resumed its normal course and the men returned to their civil occupations. He said deliberately that it was impossible for those difficult problems to be solved fairly if the men were represented in Parliament and the women were not.

Not only was the need urgent, but the opportunity was unique. Let the moment be seized—when all had learned to believe that everyone belonged to a common community—to right a great wrong for both halves of the nation. The first step was more than half the battle, and this had been proved in the other countries where women had won the vote. He therefore urged all who adhered to the cause not to do anything which would help the opponents of the Suffrage. Once the barrier was thrown down, they would in effect have gained the victory. He did not like the age limitation, but if there was to be any restriction it seemed to him that the age-limit was preferable, because it cut across all classes, and therefore secured some measure of representation for each class.

Sir John Simon expressed his confidence that the situation created by the Speaker's Conference was one in which it was impossible for any Government to introduce, or any House of Commons to pass a Franchise Bill unless it gave votes to women. He believed that when they came to rebuild the fabric of the State it would be based on foundations as broad as those which had enabled the nation to bear the brunt of the war.

Miss Margaret Ashton and Mr. Stephen Walsh also addressed the meeting, which passed a further resolution urging the Government to introduce without delay a Bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference, provided that it contained as an integral part provisions for the enfranchisement of women, notwithstanding that such a Bill would not confer the Suffrage on the terms of equality for which the meeting stood.

The Imperial Aspect of Women's Suffrage.

By Sir Harry Johnston.

As these lines are being written, a great breach has been made in the opposition to Women's Suffrage in the Dominion of Canada. It is conceivable that before long Canada, like Australia and New Zealand, will have decided to treat women on precisely the same footing as men from the citizenship point of view. Women's Suffrage gains State after State in the United States as year succeeds year. Italy is on the verge of a great Women's Suffrage concession. Scandinavia and Finland have long since settled the point with great advantages therefrom in national efficiency. But Great Britain and Ireland, still in the paralysing grip of the Alcohol interests, hesitate even to enfranchise two or three million women workers.

I have headed my article "The Imperial Aspect of Women's Suffrage," because, with the assembly in London of Ministerial delegates from the Dominions, we shall be called upon to look at all great questions from an Imperial point of view, since the validity, the prosperity, and contentment of the Mother Country are of the greatest possible importance to the Daughter nations. But what one fears from past experience is that the plutocracy which governs us, no matter under what party label, will arrange in the spring of this year, as it has arranged on all previous occasions when similar gatherings have been held of Colonial statesmen, that these representatives of the outlying Empire shall be personally conducted during the whole of their stay by astute official delegates from the Departments of State or the Cabinet of Ministers. They shall be shepherded, blinkered, only allowed to meet the right people, who will hold forth on the right bureaucratic point of view. They shall be discouraged from reading disturbing newspapers and reviews, only shown as far as possible those aspects of Britain which will keep them from straying into unorthodox paths of thought and enquiry.

There is still a compact, well-organised, and hard-as-flint opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, and it arises almost wholly from the material interests of men. Women's Suffrage is most of all opposed by the great Alcohol interests which hold each successive Government in the hollow of their hands. As in the United States (I write from recent and personal observation), so here, those promoters of the Alcohol trades, which desire to manufacture and sell alcohol, not as a most valuable source of heat and motion, or as a chemical vehicle, but as a maddening poison for the human system, have realised that in the voting woman lies their direst enemy. Nearly all the women with votes in the United States are Prohibitionists, and probably the outstanding majority of them would be the same in this alcohol-ridden country, as also in France, and as they have now become in Scandinavia (to its enormous improvement).

Then, of course, the war, which has forcibly inducted women into a hundred different careers hitherto closed against them, has shown them only too clearly the inefficiency of man. Not that average man is more inefficient than average woman: in some careers he is more efficient, in others less so. But there is no doubt that he tends to be a muddler in organisation, and there is probably some truth in the impression that women from their dispositions and their interest in detail are tidier, more methodical than men. At any rate, there is a widespread feeling amongst women now—amply justified by the results of their work—that there are very few careers indeed in which they might not figure to as much advantage as the male. There are also probably many branches of feminine industry which might be the better for an infusion of men workers. Now there is opposed to all such progress, such inter-relation of the sexes, our State bureaucracy; our male Civil Service, which has a thousand and one ways of influencing and prejudicing public opinion, and which will apply those ways as astutely as it can to the bewilderment and silencing of Colonial critics, so that they may leave this country when the war crisis is over without having expressed any blunt opinion as to the idiocy of our still striving to keep women in an inferior and helot condition. They will not be allowed to notice, for instance, the many inequalities between men and women still in the eyes of the law, the iniquitous provision that taxes a married woman's private income on the scale of the whole income of her husband, the mediæval, or, more strictly speaking, the Jacobean and Georgian laws and proscriptions which still close careers to women which they should be as much entitled to enter as any man.

There may still be physical reasons (though I doubt their validity myself) why women should not be as much trained to fight in war as men. Out of five thousand careers and industries there are perhaps five altogether inappropriate to the female. Probably we could find just as many altogether inappropriate to the male, but virtually no lawful career of any kind is closed to man, and therefore no lawful career of any kind should be closed to woman. The law does not trouble itself much about men who obviously enter industries and professions entirely unsuited to their physical build or to their general health. Why, therefore, should it attempt to lay down the law as to what women may or may not undertake in relation to their physique or their possible ailments? We know that at one time women were not allowed to act on the stage, that only in the last half of the nineteenth century they were permitted to be Doctors of Medicine and Surgeons, or to qualify for university degrees. It would seem as though the law is about to permit of their becoming solicitors, but another struggle will be necessary before they may practice as barristers. The Established and the Roman Churches still exclude them from the pulpit, and it is only recently that they have been permitted to serve as churchwardens. A few years ago a woman gardener or a woman architect would have been unthinkable, though we were not shocked if we passed allotments and cottage gardens and saw women driving the spade into the soil; and for a century or more we have been habituated to woman as a house decorator—internally—an upholsterer, a sculptor, a wood-carver, and a cabinet-maker.

The war, however, having brought us face to face with realities, has in two years swept aside more nonsense than has been got rid of in any previous century. With woman, therefore, working on equal terms with man in nearly all the careers and professions, our continued withholding from her of any voice as to how she is to be taxed and governed, and what is to be the fate of the country in which she plays at least an equal part with man, is becoming more and more offensively illogical.

There is sufficient common sense in British women to appreciate the fact that we are at war, fighting for our very existence; and that, while this unprecedented struggle is going on, the national energies must not be enfeebled by any wrangle as to matters not immediately vital to the war. We have agreed to a quasi-dictatorship in the hope that there may be enough ability, perspicacity, and even genius, in the quincumvirate to land us on the side of a victorious peace. But as soon as that peace, triumphant or otherwise, gives us the leisure to think of our future Government, of the future inter-relations of the Empire, *then* if woman is not treated civically on terms of equality with man in the United Kingdom, in the Mother Country of the Empire, there will, indeed, be excuse for an uprising and a revolution—an uprising against a long-continued, long-dominating phalanx of male inefficiency, of financial corruption, and of obstinate stupidity which holds the whole Empire in fee and militates tremendously against the profitable development of all its resources, for the benefit of every man, woman, and child throughout its thirteen millions of square miles.

I can understand the present need for governing this or that part of the Empire autocratically. I can understand the first cautious steps towards constitutional and democratic government. I can appreciate the importance of an educational test for limiting the Suffrage, and also the wisdom of a minimum age-limit—twenty-one or twenty-five years. I cordially approve the idea of granting the Suffrage without such limitations to all persons over eighteen years who embrace dangerous careers in the service of the State; to all soldiers, seamen, airmen, and firemen; to all mothers, munition-workers, hospital nurses, doctors of medicine and surgeons, policemen and policewomen.

But what I cannot tolerate from an inherent sense of justice and from a desire that we should work on our full national strength, is that our laws should discriminate unfavourably against women; that any lawful career should be closed to women; and, most of all, that adult women should remain unenfranchised, and not be treated civically on the same electoral basis as adult men.

HONOURS FOR BRITISH NURSES.

The names of some thousands of women in the nursing profession are published in *The London Gazette* as having been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services in military hospitals.

My Friend Sarah.

A winter's experience of patrol-work in a large North-East Coast town had led to the opening of a small club-room for girls, on Thursday nights, by two or three of us who were interested in girl-life. Although there was no girls' club in the neighbourhood a second winter showed us that while we could crowd our room with "small-fry," the older girls, sixteen years and over, did not come. So when we faced a third winter, it was with the intention of inviting only those few older girls with whom we had already made friends, and of then entrusting to their guidance the future life of the club.

The first evening was cold and wet, with a bitter east wind blowing. Our half-dozen girls came early, pleased to see us again, as were also several smaller girls of about twelve years old to fifteen, who slunk in with them. Their pleasure was so flattering, and the night was so bleak, that we were easily led into the fatal mistake of allowing them also to come in.

After a while, the door was pushed open, and three hulking factory girls looked in, their dark shawls flung round their heads with the characteristic swirl. They gazed at us a moment, muttered a remark, and then went out. I quickly followed, and in the dark doorway, with the rain from the roof streaming on to us, and the wind biting our faces, I had my first talk with Sarah.

"There's little 'uns in. A'm not *coming*," she said.

"We want to keep this club for older girls," I answered; "but very few came. That is why those children are there."

"The big 'uns 'ud come fast enough if them little 'uns wasn't in."

"Do you think they would?" I went on. "If you and your friends would bring others, we would keep the club for older girls. Won't you come to-night, and we'll talk it over?"

"There's little 'uns in. A'm not coming."

A gust of wind, just off the North Sea, made me shiver. "But it's such a cold night," I said. "You might just as well come inside the door while we talk. You see, I can hardly turn these children out when I've just let them in, can I? Next week it will be different."

A few guttural words to her companions, and their minds were made up. "We'll come next Thursday, and if there's no little 'uns, we'll come in, but we'll not come in now. There's little 'uns in."

I had had a teacher's experience for many years, and my acquaintance of girls of Sarah's age probably ran into the hundreds, but there was something about this conversation that made me thoughtful. Finally, we decided that Sarah and her friends should come early on the next Thursday, and we should talk over our future arrangements.

The course of the next few weeks would take too long to describe fully, fascinating though it was. Our faith in the self-governing method grew and grew, but the problems that arose were many and puzzling. Anyone who has tried the method at all, knows the initial disorder that requires such faith to endure. A greater difficulty is the failure to initiate on the part of those who have no standard with which to compare themselves and their doings. The girls were so easily satisfied, so hostile to innovations. They wanted dancing—their own sort of dancing, not ours; they wanted, also, to "do something for the soldiers"; they did not wish for singing, apart from outbursts of impromptu ragtimes; they did not wish to learn new dances, nor songs, nor games, nor to have anything read aloud while they sewed. They would unite in attacking or opposing anything or person they disliked, but they were slow to combine for purposes of pleasure or work.

I have known Sarah herself refuse firmly on one occasion to be the twelfth in a game for which twelve were required, and eleven already were anxious to play. She did not wish to, and there was an end. It was significant that the eleven appeared to feel no resentment; they evidently did not consider that she was going "beyond her rights" in refusing.

The only really good pianist among them, too, was liable at any moment to break off in the middle of a valse, or voleta, on the plea that she "was sick of it," and for no entreaties would she continue. As time went on, certain improvements began to be visible in the club-girls personally; on the whole, they looked fresher and cleaner, spoke and laughed less uproariously, and a larger proportion of them helped with the work. (This was entirely voluntary, of course; but after a while several even took work home to finish in the spare time of their hard-working lives.) Our great wish, however, was that they should feel themselves a little community, and should act as such. This feeling is, of necessity, a matter of slow growth, and we were working under grave disadvantages in being able to open only one night a week, and with helpers already tired with a day's teaching. Our success is difficult to gauge.

Our range of helpers was necessarily limited, as we found our attempts to cater for the girls' tastes were most uncertain, and it was difficult to find among our acquaintance people of sufficiently tough nerves to expose to such an audience. Imagine, for instance, a kindly and accomplished singer, whose song and requests—"Do join in the chorus!"—are received in blank silence. Directly she plays her last note, loud and discordant voices burst into, "Pack all your troubles in an old kit-bag, and Smile, Smile, Smile." I always admire the person who faces that a second time; a third is unknown.

Even when they obviously admire their expression of it is not in words—in our painful North-country fashion, to be "outspoken" with them, means to be always ready to find fault, but not to praise. One of our most popular accompanists is a young elementary school teacher. She is genuinely liked, and has played for us for some months, yet when, by chance, she recently played a valse which they did not fancy, she was at once greeted with a loud "Here, none of that! That's poison! We're fair sick of it." Once or twice they have made an attempt at a compliment, usually indirectly. Sarah, in a gushing mood, once produced this: "Miss Jones, at the night school, you know, she asked me how many come of a Thursday night. I ses to her, 'More'n what comes to yours, and it's better organised, what's more.'" She meant to please, but Miss Jones (whose night-school, as Sarah perfectly well knew, was on an entirely different basis from our club) had worked for them years longer than we had, and the compliment had an ugly side.

Besides the night-school, they had dances and "the pictures" for their evening pastimes; while Friday was generally spent in "cleaning up" at home. "What was on at the pictures?" will produce some such answer as this: "It was a continuous piece, called Liberty. He was a millionaire, you know, and Liberty was his daughter, and he left her everythink, like, that he had. And she burst her way through them doors with a hammer, and there was Mexicans in it." My own offers to read to them were quelched in such a way that I have not yet ventured to try again, but the half-dozen books we possess at the club are eagerly borrowed. *Little Women*, they said, they had read at school; one or two were glad to read it again. *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, *Mrs. Wiggs*, and *Daddy Longlegs* are often read. Whether others would be even more popular, I cannot say. We have practically done nothing yet in regard to their reading. I once asked if, when at school, they had never been told of the Free Library. "Oh, yes!" they said. "And she was always 'on' at us to join." Evidently they could not venture, however, into the better part of the town, where the library was situated. A shawl cannot mix with hats and coats. It might be possible for us to take tickets out for them, and bring them the books.

When Sarah went to Gretna Green we missed her sadly. She was a strong-natured, gipsy-faced girl incessantly chewing gum, and with a gift for leadership.

"How does she like it?" we asked, after a while.

"She likes it fine. She's written that it'll be her home as long as the war lasts."

This was good news.

In came Sarah's "mate." "You were asking about Sarah," she said to me. "She's been made head of a gang at Gretna. She's doing well. It'll be her home as long as the war lasts."

Nevertheless, last week Sarah returned, and apparently is not going back. We were not surprised, for Sarah is full of problems, and we do not profess to understand them.

Margaret Weddell.

MORE WOMEN POLICE NEEDED.

Letters on the disgraceful state of the Waterloo Road, Horseferry Road, and other London streets, still continue to appear in *The Times* and other papers, and several writers urge the necessity for appointing women police to assist in maintaining decent conduct. The Women's Police Service and Women Patrols have given great help in certain districts, but a far greater number are needed, and their work would be rendered much easier and more effective if they were actually sworn in as constables, and given the powers of arrest.

"THE STEADYING HAND."

Through the courtesy of Sir West Ridgeway we are permitted to publish the following letter to Mrs. Fawcett:—

Dear Mrs. Fawcett,—I have, as you know, been in the past a strenuous opponent of Women's Suffrage, but not very long ago we had a correspondence regarding a compromise proposed by me, in the hope of settling what was then an acrimonious and, indeed, dangerous conflict. You and your friends met me in a reasonable and conciliatory spirit, but I was not equally fortunate in my appeal to the leaders of my own party, and consequently the idea was dropped by me.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. One of my principal objections to your claim was that in case of war, the burden would have to be carried by man, and therefore all questions involving peace or war ought to be settled by man. That plank has fallen out of the platform, for woman has done, and is doing, her "bit" in this war; indeed, it could not be won without her active assistance.

For this reason I have changed my mind on this momentous question, and also because I believe that in the stormy sea that the vessel of State will have to navigate after the war, woman, I hope, will lend a steadying hand. Accordingly, you may count on my humble assistance in carrying any well-devised scheme for extending the Suffrage to women who have reached years of discretion.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) West Ridgeway.

THE DEPORTATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, President of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, asks us to publish the following letter :—

The Women's Federations and Societies that signed the 'Appeal to the Women of All Countries' (published in The Common Cause of February 9th and 16th), wish to thank from their hearts the many and important British societies who responded to their appeal, and expressed their approval and sympathy through The Common Cause of Humanity. The splendid list of signatures, representing twenty-one great societies of Great Britain who have expressed their indignation at the treatment inflicted by order upon the women of part of the invaded territory, has been a powerful support to us. From the solidarity of women we derive new confidence in the final, if long-delayed, triumph of Good over Evil, of Right over Might.

Correspondence.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL, 1917.

Madam,—At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Association of Registered Medical Women held on Friday, February 23rd, the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

(1) "That the members of the Association of Registered Medical Women object to Clause 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. We recognise that the actual communication of Venereal Disease to another person knowingly is a crime by whomsoever committed, and we should be glad to see it punished like other acts of cruelty if an equitable law can be devised for the purpose."

(2) "We are opposed to any compulsory examination for Venereal Disease."

(3) "We object to Clause 6, which merely increases the penalty on women under the existing inequitable law. There can be no satisfactory way of securing order and decency in the streets except by sweeping away the whole of the present law on solicitation, and substituting a new basis equal for men and women, prohibiting annoyance or molestation by any person, and requiring for conviction the evidence of the person annoyed."

The following resolutions have also been received :—

Glasgow and West of Scotland Registered Medical Women's Association.

"That this Association of Registered Medical Women protests against the compulsory examination of any class of persons.

"That this Association is of opinion that the first step to be taken to combat the prevalence of Venereal Disease is to encourage its early and free treatment, so strongly recommended by the Royal Commission, and it feels that Clauses 2 and 6 of the above Bill cannot fail to act as a deterrent to the carrying out of that recommendation."

The North-Eastern Association of Medical Women.

"Extraordinary meeting endorses all three resolutions.—Williams."

The Midland Medical Women's Association.

(1) "We earnestly hope that an equitable law will be promulgated whereby the communication of venereal disease to another person, whether by sexual intercourse or other means, will be established as a crime which will be severely punished in men and women alike.

(2) "We regard Clause 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as incomplete, and needing strengthening, as follows:—

(*a*) "Other sources of infection, besides that of sexual intercourse, need penalising.

(*b*) "A definite statement as to the applicability of the Clause to married persons is needed.

(*c*) "The following words require adding to paragraph (1): '*Neither shall any such person expose others to any risk of contagion from these diseases.*'

(3) "We object to Clause 6, because the whole law against solicitation is in a hopelessly confused and indefinite condition, and, in practice is only applied to women. It should therefore be swept away, and for it should be substituted a law which prohibits molestation or annoyance in the streets by any person or persons.

(4) "We desire to urge the incorporation in the Bill of the seven suggestions in the letter of Dr. Helen Wilson in *The Times* of February 19th."

(Signed) Mary D. Sturge, M.D., *Chairman*.

The Leeds Association of Medical Women (Telegram).

"Meeting approves Clause 2, if 6 amended as per Moral Social Hygiene Amendment.—Stewart."

I.e., Resolution (3) of the Association of Registered Medical Women.

Scottish Association of Medical Women (Telegram).

"Council of Scottish Association of Medical Women regret cannot accept resolution, as approve of Clause 2 as it stands; Clause 6 might be improved.—Sandeman."

The Manchester Branch of the Northern Association of Medical Women did not pass any resolution, but felt that the Bill would press more hardly on women than on men, although ostensibly impartially aimed at both.

Yours faithfully,

Jane Walker,

Temporary Secretary Medical Women's Federation.

The Women's Local Government Society, while welcoming Clauses 3, 4, and 7, record their objection *in toto* to Clause 2, and desire that in Clause 5 (*c*) the words "to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or" be deleted.

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"Our Paper."

Do we justify our existence? That is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of most people at the present time, and that is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of those responsible for the production of our paper.

We know that the most vital question now is that of tonnage, and unless we really are doing national service, we have no right to be taking up even so small a space as our needs require. The great dailies are justifying their existence on the grounds of supporting the war loan, national service, and creating healthy public opinion; but, of course, none of these papers write from the women's point of view. This leads us to review our activities for the past two years. What have we done?

Mrs. Fawcett's call to the N.U. on the outbreak of war was 'to sustain the vital energies of the Nation"; and this has been the leading note of The Common Cause. We have striven always to give such counsel as would sustain the vital energies of the nation. The Common Cause was the first paper to point out the need for more production, the increase of exports and decrease of imports, especially of all luxuries. Over eighteen months ago we urged the cultivation of the War Garden, which is only now being taken up by the Government. The great War Saving Campaign, which is now carried on by the entire Press, began, we are glad to remember, with the admirable series of articles written for our paper by "A Banker," who not only made the mysteries of high finance intelligible and interesting, but showed plainly how the co-operation of women was absolutely necessary in saving and spending with high national aims always kept in view.

No small part of the work of The Common Cause has been undertaken for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Scottish Women's Hospitals in France, Serbia, and Russia. We are glad to think that each important piece of international service has been accomplished with our help. None of the work could have been so effectively carried on without the aid of an organ in which all accounts and reports were inserted. The daily Press is less fully open for news of our work abroad, and so a chronicle kept week by week not only forms a valuable record of a great series of achievements, but it maintains the steady flow of subscriptions on which their work depends. We have helped to raise the sum of over £169,000 for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia, and some £26,000 for the London Societies' Units, beside the fund (over £11,000) for the Millicent Fawcett Hospitals, which have done such good work in Russia.

But if we may claim to be historians-in-chief to our Hospitals abroad, we are first and foremost the chroniclers of the work of the National Union itself during these great and critical days. Week by week the records come in; news of big meetings arranged by our large federations, reports of speeches, inspiring tidings of what is being done for Suffrage where many workers join in ready sacrifice of time, comfort, and money for the cause. And the news, just as inspiring, of what the small societies are doing. What gallant work many a little society does! What enthusiasm, and what courage holds the outpost where a few isolated Suffrage-workers find each other out and band themselves together! The brief modest report, condensed into a dozen lines, cannot be read without a thrill of pride, and "Our Societies'" pages in The Common Cause are full of hope and encouragement.

To The Common Cause it has again fallen to be chroniclers-in-ordinary to special ventures. To the splendid work of the Women's Service Bureau, for instance (London Society for Women's Suffrage), and to help to arouse interest and find recruits for their many activities. Very shortly we hope to

give in full the story of the Acetylene Welders, how women quietly trained themselves to perform a much-needed bit of national service, and were ready in a great emergency to play their part. Educated women, interested by the accounts in The Common Cause, took up the tools, and are now "welding true" aeroplane parts, always remembering that the lives of our airmen depend upon the thoroughness and honesty of their work.

Ever since the beginning of the war we have advocated the use of Woman-Power to replace Man-Power; and with the support of our readers have founded training schemes for productive work. Infant Welfare and Maternity work have always a big claim upon our space.

Our readers have responded magnificently to all the calls we have made upon them; indeed, we think that no newspaper ever had such a generous public. Our Scholarship for Commercial Chemistry was immediately subscribed, and one woman student has already started her research work. Our Appeal for a Common Cause Hut for Women Munition Workers has been nobly met, the sum of over £600 out of the £1,000 asked for having been subscribed.

As we write, two letters have been received, and these are typical of hundreds that have reached us during the past year:—

"I wish I could afford to send a subscription to the funds of The Common Cause, for it would be a distinct loss to thousands of readers if so inspiring a paper should cease publication."—(Australia.)

"Enclosed is a P.O. towards the equipment of The Common Cause Hut (Y.W.C.A.), being a thankoffering for the help given her by her weekly reading of the above paper, from XYZ."—(Yorks.)

On looking back over the year's record, we have been greatly cheered by the work which we have been able to do, and we feel that, after all, we have justified our existence. How indispensable in National Service is the Woman's Point of View!

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

Sister Barton and Sister Wilson have just returned from the hospital at Kazan, after a very interesting journey through Finland, Sweden, and Norway. At Bergen they were held up for nearly three weeks, as some hundreds of British subjects from Russia and Roumania were waiting there for a ship. The town was very much overcrowded, and many people had to sleep down on the boats; but owing to the kind help of the British Consul, our two nurses were able to secure a small room at an hotel, and finally a passage home by cargo boat.

"We had to leave at an hour's notice," explained Sister Wilson. "On our return from our daily walk we found a note from the Consul telling one of us to pack at once, while the other came for our passports. I went for the passports, and on my way met the Consul, who instructed me to have two taxis called, instead of taking the hotel 'bus, and drive down to the shipping office. We were not even told the name of the ship we were to sail in. Outside the shipping office our luggage was taken off and the taxis dismissed. Then some men came and carried it down to the ferry, and we were rowed out ever so far to a cargo boat, where we were most kindly received, and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Our voyage was most interesting, but I do not know how much the Censor will allow to be told in print."

DR. BENHAM,
MISS MOBERLY, DR. LAURA FORSTER,
AND NURSES AT STARA CHELNOE.

Miss Wilson had a very satisfactory report to give of the Children's Hospital at Kazan. It will be remembered that this was opened in June in response to the request of the Mayor and Town Council, and Dr. Stepney and her staff have been carrying on excellent work ever since.

"When we left Kazan," said Miss Wilson, "the scarlet fever epidemic was nearly at an end. They had finished disinfecting the lower part of the hospital, preparatory to opening for general cases, and had only a few fever patients on the upper floor.

"The epidemic started in September, and has continued throughout the winter, but the authorities in the city say that it has been stamped out this year more quickly than usual, and have congratulated Dr. Stepney on the small number of cases compared with former winters. Professor Chistovitch says that we have saved hundreds of children, because we have not allowed the disease to spread as it used to do formerly, when there was no means of isolating the cases.

"But these epidemics are bound to recur each year until more thorough methods of disinfection are adopted. The children's thick fur winter coats are never disinfected, because the parents are afraid of spoiling them, but are put away and then brought out again the following winter, thus starting the disease again.

"By degrees, no doubt, the people will learn the necessity for greater care, and already many useful lessons in hygiene have been taught by the hospital.

"At first the people were a little nervous, and did not like leaving their children with us; but latterly they brought them without any fear, as we had completely won their confidence. We were able to make them realise, too, that they must not come in to visit their children, for fear of spreading the infection, but must be content just to peep at them to see that they were quite safe. As a rule, the parents were very grateful to us for the care we took of their little ones, and the children themselves were most affectionate and easily managed. Some who were with us a long time did not at all like having to go home.

"Of course the language was a difficulty, but not nearly so much so as one would imagine. Dr. Stepney learnt to speak Russian quite well, so that after a time she could interview the parents and other people without the help of an interpreter, and we found the children much easier to understand than grown-up people, as they use only a few simple words, which we soon got to know. Our Russian probationers, too, were a great help in dealing with them. We were able to teach these girls the terms necessary in carrying on the ordinary routine of hospital work, and they made the children understand what we wanted.

"These probationers, who were found for us by the Municipality, were very nice girls, and very kind to the children; our chief difficulty was to teach them that children who are ill cannot be fed like well children, with substantial food; but we always knew that little ones left in their care would not be neglected.

"The diet for Russian children is very simple, consisting of bread, tea, vegetable soups, and Kasha, a kind of porridge somewhat resembling semolina. But there were some days when we could get no milk, as it was very scarce. After many struggles we were able to get a supply fairly regularly from the Town Hall, and later on, after the closing of the Maternity Hospital at Petrograd, we had a small quantity of tinned milk sent out with the equipment from home."

We shall probably soon be able to tell our readers what are the future plans for this hospital. When we surrender our responsibility, we and those who have provided the necessary funds will be able to look back with satisfaction to a record of solidly good work done and educational influences brought to bear which will have lasting results in the district.

Mr. Thomas J. Haslam, 1825-1917.

It was Mr. Haslam's pride that he was the pioneer in Ireland of Women's Enfranchisement, and probably the oldest of its adherents. He spoke and wrote for the movement, and has left on record how and when he was converted. In 1851 he was studying the works of Herbert Spencer, and was profoundly impressed by a philosophical principle laid down: "Equity knows no difference of sex. The law of equal freedom manifestly applies to the whole race, female as well as male." Being a good deal of a seer, possessing a considerable capacity for thought, the student saw in the spirit the profound revolution which the application of this principle would work in society. He recognised it as the next great step forward in human progress, and worked for it till the day of his death, a period of sixty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Haslam were members of the Society of Friends, and were both on the staff of the famous school at Ackworth, near Pontefract. They married in 1854, and of all the marriages I have seen, I know of none so ideal, so perfectly happy, as this one. It was of the kind to convert waverers to the married state. They were childless, but it seemed to me that each was a child to the other, so perfect was their love and devotion. They were united in their aims, in their zeal for public service, in their deep faith in the advance of education, in their belief in the equity of women's claim to citizenship. Each encouraged the other to work, to endure, to put forth greater effort. Riches never came to them; for many years Mr. Haslam was an invalid; to the end of his long life of ninety-one years, he was physically very delicate, mentally most robust. He had been compelled to give up teaching; but sedentary life as a clerk also injured his health. His wife opened a small business in Dublin to save their home, whilst at the same time she tended her sick husband.

They had a genius for friendship; their readiness to help on the reform movement brought them into relationship with people worth knowing, men and women who esteemed them for their high qualities, and who rejoiced to see the happiness of two lives united in every good work. J. S. Mill communicated with the Haslams when preparing to present his petition to the House of Commons for the enfranchisement of women in 1867. The repeal of the noxious C.D. Acts, the protection of married women's property, and innumerable other phases of the movement, engaged their attention, each in its time.

Above all, like most Friends, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam were deeply interested in education, since it and the woman's movement are woven together inextricably. Their work for education is well known in Dublin, and includes help given to the founding of Alexandra College for Women; to the opening of medical degrees to women in the Irish College of Physicians and Surgeons; to the movement for including girls' schools in the benefits of the Intermediary (Secondary) System of Education. Men and women alike were to be taxed for the benefit of boys' education only. The Haslams worked that degrees should be granted to women by the Royal University of Ireland, and that Trinity College should open its teaching and its degrees to women. Often the fights were stiff, but our friends returned to the charge again and again, and finally saw of the travail of their soul, and were satisfied. They helped, too, in the good work of the Association of Irish Schoolmistresses; they found opportunities of helping women's social advancement in the Ninety and in the Contemporary Clubs. Mr. Haslam brought sound good sense, a large experience of life, observation over a much wider field than the local one, to bear on different problems as they arose. His impartial and logical way of looking at things always gained him a respectful hearing, a part in the shaping of a policy.

Mrs. Haslam founded the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association in 1876, and for nearly forty years was Secretary. The Society obtained the passing of two Acts of Parliament dealing with the electoral powers of women for local authorities, and with their eligibility for such offices as Councillor, Mayor, &c. She was elected President of the Association in 1914. In 1904 some of their numerous friends invited a gifted artist, Miss S. C. Harrison, to paint the joint portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, in order to commemorate their golden wedding. The picture is an excellent piece of work, and now hangs in the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art.

A fellow-member of the Society of Friends wrote of Mr. Haslam: "He lived out Christianity as few of us have ever tried to do, or even thought of doing; he lived his religion in every way, and was the most complete Christian man I have ever known."

C. S. Bremner.

Notes from Headquarters.

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Mrs. Hall	5	0	0
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Miss E. Mahler	5	0	0
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Mrs. Leonard Matheson... ...		2	6
Miss Alice Gaunt	5	0	0
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Mrs. Edward Davis	2	2	0
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Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S. ...	1	0	0
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Miss T. H. Crosfield		10	0
Miss Isabel M. Hervey	1	0	0
Anonymous		2	6
Miss Gatliff	1	0	0
Per Miss Gatliff	2	0	0
Mrs. Kitcat	10	0	0
Miss Alice T. Glyde	1	0	0
Miss K. Imray		5	0
Miss Margaret A. Temperley ...	1	0	0
Mrs. H. S. Chapman	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Saveraux		2	6
Mr. Wm. J. Mirrlees	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. D'Aeth ...	2	0	0
Mrs. George Frere...	1	0	0
Miss Ursula M. Skelton... ...		5	0
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Thompson	5	0	0
Mrs. John Mahler	1	0	0
Miss B. Amoore		5	0
Miss Christine M. E. Burrows	5	0	0
Glenfarg W.S.S.	1	0	0
Mrs. Neave		10	6
Mrs. Holme	3	3	0
Miss J. L. Young		10	0
Miss Berridge		5	0
Mrs. Barlow		5	0
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Miss Violet Causton		10	0
Miss Dorothea Browne	1	0	0
Lady Crofton	2	0	0
Miss S. May		5	0
Miss Sara Hosford		5	0
Mrs. Grundy...	2	2	0
Mrs. Fennell...		2	6
Mrs. Arthur Schuster	5	0	0
Miss E. Millicent Pool		2	0
Mrs. Bazeley...		7	6
Miss Jessie G. Goodrich... ...		2	6
Miss Bazeley...		7	6
Miss R. C. Lietti		5	0
Miss L. Coats	100	0	0
Mrs. Marriage	1	1	0
Miss M. Hope Dodds		10	0
Miss Emily Maude	3	0	0
Miss G. E. Daniel		2	6
B.W.T.A., Syston, Leicester ...		5	0
Miss M. Donaille		2	0
Miss Mary Morison		10	0
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Miss E. Robinson	1	0	0
Mrs. Ralph Durand		10	0
The Misses E. and H. Balleny...	1	0	0
Miss R. T. Ridley		5	0
West Dorset W.S.S.	1	0	0
Mrs. Satterthwaite		2	0
Miss H. I. Bryson...	1	0	0
Miss A. S. Palmes...		1	0
Mrs. Hinchley		2	6
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The Misses K. & J. M. Cornish	1	2	0
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Queen's Hall Meeting, February 20th, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
Cash collection	69	14	8
Mrs. C. S. Peel	1	0	0
Mrs. Frank Dawes...	5	0	0
Mr. Julius Auerbach	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Binns Smith	2	2	0
Mrs. John P. Boyd Carpenter...	5	5	0
Miss Mary Bury	1	0	0
Mrs. Hardy	2	2	0
The Misses M. & L. Sharpe ...		5	0
Miss Milton		10	0
Mrs. Tilford		2	0
Miss Helen Ward	1	0	0
Mrs. Berenson	1	0	0
Prof. W. M. Geldart	5	0	0
Mrs. D. S. Robertson	2	2	0
Mrs. C. Flügel	5	0	0
Mrs. Snowden	1	1	0
Miss Helen Fraser...	1	1	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Lady Horsley	1	1	0
Mrs. Atkinson	1	1	0
Miss E. M. L. Atkinson	1	1	0
Lady Muir Mackenzie		10	0
Friends' League for Women's Suffrage	1	1	0
Miss H. Chadwick...		10	0
Miss E. A. Mellersh	1	0	0
Miss Adeline M. Jones		5	0
Miss A. G. H. Pughe		10	0
Miss Eleanor Rowe	1	1	0
Miss E. F. Rathbone	100	0	0
Miss L. Puller	5	0	0
Dr. Eva Handley-Read	1	1	0
Mrs. W. E. Dowson	2	2	0
Miss E. Vaughan Jenkins ...	1	0	0
Miss Margaret Deneke	1	1	0
	£231	8	8

In addition, promises amounting to £91 6s. 6d. have been received, making a total of £322 15s. 2d.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

FIFTY-FOURTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	10,971	10	4
Students Hereford Training College	1	5	0
Mrs. B. Hershell Skinner ...		5	0
Lord Armstrong	2	2	0
Miss Colman	10	0	0
Miss Helen C. Colman	10	0	0
Miss Margaret Rackham ...		5	0
Miss D. G. Knight	1	0	0
Mrs. E. A. Grant	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. Noel Humphreys	1	1	0
Miss Mary Smyth	1	1	0
Mr. A. S. Kettewell	2	2	0
West Dorset W.S.S.	7	14	0
Mrs. George Sim	1	0	0
Mr. E. L. Heatley	5	0	0
Mrs. E. Barton		1	6
Metro. Tabernacle Branch B.W.T.A.	1	1	0
Letchworth W.S.S. (additional)		16	8
Miss M. Janet Matheson ...		5	0
Miss M. Skelton	2	2	0
Miss Norton		5	0
Per Lady Selborne: Books sold	1	2	6
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany ...	5	4	2
Miss Selene Whittuck	1	0	0
Hull W.S.S. (11th monthly collection)	2	15	2
Mrs. Mellor	1	0	0
Mrs. Edward Davis	2	2	0
Guildford W.S.S. (additional)		10	0
Per Miss Anna H. Hoy:—			
Mrs. Wistar Morris	2	0	0
Mrs. Logan McCoy	1	1	7
Haslemere W.S.S.		10	0
Ascot W.S.S.: Proceeds of concert at Ascot Wood Cottage, by permission of H.H. The Rance of Sarawak	30	19	6
Mrs. W. C. Braithwaite ...	1	1	0
Oxted and Limpsfield W.S.S. (monthly, for January and February)	10	0	0
Mrs. Crofton	1	1	0
	£11,080	4	5

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Stirling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed "London County & Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

"The Common Cause" Hut.

We still need over £300 to complete the £1,000 needed for the building and full equipment of THE COMMON CAUSE Hut for women munition workers at Coventry. Will all our readers who intend to subscribe kindly do so as soon as possible? A small society has raised over £12 by a drawing-room meeting. If other societies will do the same, the fund will soon be completed.

We acknowledge with many thanks the following donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	639	9	3
Manchester Society W.S. (additional donation): Mrs. T. W. Ellis		2	6
Miss Kathleen Dodge	1	0	0
Miss J. G. Goodrich (for a chair)		4	0
M. W. U.		5	0
Mrs. Holland (further contrib.)	10	0	0
S. C.	5	0	0
Mrs. Marshall		5	0
Miss M. E. Tomkins	3	0	0
Ealing Soc. W.S. (3rd instal.): Mrs. Richards		15	0
Collected by Miss Debac ...	1	0	0
Miss Sayers		5	6
Miss H. Bloxham		1	2
Miss Deneke	1	1	0
In Memoriam, M.F.B.	1	0	0
Mrs. A. E. Wain		5	0
Mrs. E. E. Powell,...		10	0
Miss M. Lilian Wood	1	0	0
Miss M. C. Ross	2	0	0
Miss A. W. Cooke		10	0
Miss H. B. Walker Jones ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Constance Notcutt ...	1	1	0
	£669	15	5

CORRECTION.—Issue February 23rd. Mrs. Hewlitt Hobbs should read Mrs. Hewlitt Hobbs, per Kentish Federation, 10s.

Further contributions will be gladly received by the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

We regret that we are obliged to hold over until next week some very interesting letters on the Food Ration question, and also a review of the March number of *The Englishwoman*, which contains this month some specially valuable articles.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

The French Government has just conferred the Medaille des Epidemics in the varying degrees upon the following Members of the Staff at Royaumont:—

MISS IVENS, M.B., M.S. (Lond.) (Gold); MISS NICHOLSON, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm); MRS. BERRY, M.B. (Lond.); MISS COURTAULD, M.D. (Brux.); MISS ROSS, M.B. Ch.B. (Glasgow); MRS. SAVILL, M.D. (Glasgow) (M.R.C.P., Ireland); MISS WILSON, M.B. Ch.B. (Edinburgh); MISS K. M. LOUDON (Administrator); MISS CICELY HAMILTON (Administrator and Secretary); MISS ISABELLA DUNCAN (Matron); MISS MAUD WINSTANLEY (Theatre Sister and Matron); MISS GERTRUDE LINDSAY (Sister-in-charge); MISS MODESTA AMOUR (Sister-in-charge); MISS ANNIE MILNE (Sister-in-charge); MISS CATHERINE O'ROURKE (Sister-in-charge); MISS MARGARET ADAMS (Sister-in-charge); MISS MARY DOUGLAS (Sister-in-charge); MISS MARGARET GRAY (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS AGNES ANDERSON (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS OSMOND WILLIAMS (Chauffeuse); MISS FLORENCE TOLLIT (Storekeeper); MISS AGNES ROLT (Cook); MRS. LLEWELLYN HACON (Housekeeper); MISS PHYLLIS BERRY (Dispenser); MISS BUCKLEY (Laboratory Assistant); MISS CONSTANCE BIRKS (Porter); MISS V. COLLUM (X-Ray Assistant); MISS MARJORY CHAPMAN (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS D. DAVIDSON (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS CICELY ELLIS (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS HELGA GILL (Garde vestiare); MISS CATHERINE GRANDAGE (Storekeeper); MISS ETTA INGLIS (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS NORA MACKAY (Secretary); MISS EUNICE McGREGOR (Chauffeuse); MISS D. MORGAN (Garde vestiare); MISS ANNA MERRYLEES (Auxiliary Nurse); Miss J. MURRAY (Auxiliary Nurse); MISS J. MACPHERSON (Cook); MISS MARJORY YOUNG (Chauffeuse).

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	169,765	4	4
*Per Miss Robertson, *Miss Kennedy, Nov. and Dec., 1916, subscriptions of 10s. per month, and subscriptions, same value for 1917 (Jan. to to Dec. inclusive), for "Scots Thistle" bed, Royaumont (£7), *Messrs. Thos. Donald & Sons, towards maintenance of Operating Tent, "Ayrshire Farmers," in Dr. Bennett's Hospital in Serbia (£200) (former donation of £800 named the Tent)	207	0	0
*Messrs. Wm. Peacock & Co., towards "Cathcairn Paisley" Ambulance, per Miss Etta Shankland	1	15	3
*Holt W.S.S., per Miss J. M. Verrall, Hon. Sec., Miss Vernon-Harcourt (£7 6s. 6d.), towards "Holt" bed for Serbians (balance, £1 9s. 6d., several funds)	8	16	0
"Scottish Edith Cavell Memorial Fund," per Miss Etta Shankland, Hon. Treas., "Greenock Edith Cavell, I." bed, Royaumont, 3rd 6 months (£25), "Greenock Edith Cavell, II." bed, Royaumont, 3rd 6 months (£25)...	50	0	0
*Miss Helen Watson	2	0	0
Anonymous, to maintain a "Scottie" bed in Salonika (Dr. M'Ilroy's Unit	25	0	0
*Mrs. Balfour, to maintain "Beauchamp" bed in Salonika, for 1916	25	0	0
*Miss J. Gordon (Dr. Elsie Inglis' Serbian Unit) ...	20	0	0
The Pioneer Club, Wellington, New Zealand, per the High Commissioner of N.Z., at London, for Dr. Agnes Bennett, Salonika Hospital	32	0	6
*The Canadian Bank of Commerce, per Miss Kathleen Burke	2,000	0	0
*Mrs. C. B. Connell, for upkeep of "Charles Connell" bed at Royaumont (£50), General Work (£50)	100	0	0
*Per E. Temple, Esq., Headmaster, further donations from Glasgow Academy ...	2	1	7
*Aberdeen W.S.S., per Mrs. Soddy	2	2	0
*Alex Cupples	2	0	0
*Per Miss Bury, collected after speaking to the farmers outside the Corn Market (£1 18s. 3d.), Messrs. John Miller & Co., Sandilands Chemical Works (£1)	2	18	3
*Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., Workmen of Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Sons Ltd. (£4 2s. 4d.). Collected at 4, Bedford Road: Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Wilfred Common (5s.), Mrs. Gracie (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s.), Household Economies at 4, Bedford Road (6s.)—£2 4s. 6d. S. G. (4s.), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials of Messrs. McColl & Pollock Ltd. (£3). Per Mrs. Mundella, Mrs. Eyres (5s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), S. H. C. (6s.), Miss Panten (5s.), Nurse Hinch (1s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.)—£1 1s. 6d. Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (6s. 8d.)—£10 19s., less already received, 10s.	10	9	0
Per Miss Florence Jenkinson, Hon. Treas., Newcastle and Stove W.S.S., Anonymous ...	1	0	0
Miss Dorothy Paul		5	0
Collection made in Settleston Parish Church, on behalf of Serbian funds, per W. Reid, Esq., Kirk Treas.	4	14	4
Mrs. Prentice, per Miss E. Curtis, to name an "Elizabeth Reid" bed in Royaumont, for 1 year	50	0	0
Miss Henderson and the Misses McDonald, per Mrs. Gunn, Senr.	1	0	0
Collected by Children of 40, Dundee Street, per Mrs. Horsburgh, for cigarettes or some luxury for wounded soldiers		6	0
Mrs. G. E. Philips, per S. E. S. Mair	7	0	0
Per Miss Robertson, Staff of Ministers' Daughters' College	18	0	0
*Per W. H. Salmond, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas., Rosyth Navvy Mission Society, Dunfermline, proceeds from Concert held at Limekilns, and collections made by the Rosyth Bungalow City Football Club	4	0	0
*Two Members of the Glasgow W.S.S., for further upkeep of "Vive la France" bed in Salonika	12	10	0
*Messrs. J. P. Morgan, per Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., per Miss Kathleen Burke	500	0	0
*Per Robert J. Gourlay, Esq., per Miss Kathleen Burke ...	500	0	0
*Per R. G. Fulton, Esq., Headmaster, H. G. School, Gourock, Staff of Gourock Central and H. G. Schools ...	1	0	0
*Per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., B.W.T.A., for maintenance of the B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance, at Royaumont, for February	25	0	0
*Per Miss Moir, Hon. Treas., W.S.S., Falkirk Iron Co. (Serbia)	12	10	0
*Per Miss Bury, Employees of of Messrs. James Abernethy & Co. (£2 5s. 6d.), Workers at Messrs. A. W. Martin Ltd., per Mr. Adam Reid (17s. 6½d.)	3	2	6½
*The Misses M'Lehose	20	0	0
*Proceeds of Mr. Stebbing's Meeting in Edinburgh, per Miss Craigie, Appeals Com.	15	10	8
*Per the Manager, the British Linen Bank, Glasgow, per James B. Forgan, Esq., local Treas., Chicago; subscription per Miss Kathleen Burke	668	10	11
*Colonel James Davidson, V.D.	2	2	0
Miss Birrell		10	0
*Employees of Messrs. James Dawson & Co., per W. Jollie, Manager	2	0	0
*King's Sutton Suffrage Society, per Mrs. Browne ...	4	15	10
*Per the Manageress, Fisher's Hotel, Pitlichry, for the "Fisher's Hotel" bed in Salonica	1	5	0
*Collected by Miss Low, per Falkirk W.S.S., Nobels' Explosive Co. Ltd. (£25), Employees West Quarter Factory, Nobels' Explosive Co. Ltd., Polmont (£25)—£50—to continue the "Polmont and District" bed in American Unit, for 1 year, Employees Abbotts Foundry, Falkirk (£5)	55	0	0
*Per Falkirk W.S.S., collected by Miss Low, Employees of Messrs. Dobbie Forbes & Co., Larbert	20	0	0
Part proceeds of Whist Drive, held by Garrel Whist Drive Committee, per Miss Alice Allan, Garrel Schoolhouse, Lockerbie	5	5	0
*Sir R. Rowan Anderson ...	3	0	0
Miss Jean M. Lindsay		6	0
Mrs. L. M. McKinlay	20	0	0
*Proceeds of Lecture in Ladyburn School, per Miss Etta Shankland and Miss Barr (Serbian Refugees' Hospital, Corsica)	1	1	0½
Per Mrs. Jenkins, Hon. Treas., W.S.S., collected by Mrs. Langham Griffith Jones ...	34	2	7
*Per Miss Margaret Renton, The Academy, Bo'ness, proceeds of Concert, to endow a second "Bo'ness Academy" bed in Salonica	50	0	0
*Per Miss Ethel Hobson, Divisional Office, Ministry of Labour, Employment Department, Warrington (January donation) towards upkeep of bed	4	3	4
*Further donations from Newcastle-on-Tyne Committee, per Mrs. Duff, Hon. Treas. ...	15	0	0
*Per Mrs. Muir, Hon. Treas., Troon W.S.S., subscribed by the Workmen and Staff of Ailsa Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., for the re-endowment of the "Ailsa Shipbuilding Company" bed in Royaumont ...	25	0	0
Children attending Grange U.F. Sunday School, per Miss M. B. Anderson, Treas. ...	1	0	0
*Proceeds of sale of "Teddy Bear" Poems, per Miss Agnes C. Haig Ward	1	0	0
*Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. per Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., subscription per Miss Kathleen Burke ...	1,000	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson, Employees of Portland Forge (16th donation) (£1 15s. 9d.), Employees of Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (54th donation) (£2 19s. 11d.), Employees and Staff of Saxone Shoe Co. (14th donation) (£4 11s. 10d.)	9	7	6
*Per Miss F. M. Verrall, Hon. Sec., Holt W.S.S., proceeds of a Dramatic Entertainment given by the Holt Amateur Dramatic Society, for "Holt" bed in Salonica ...	28	6	0

	£	s.	d.
*Per Miss Grace Warrack, towards upkeep of "Noel" bed in Salonica	3	0	
*Miss F. Foster	2	0	
Miss Agnes Wylie	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Gray	500	0	0
	£175,884	0	2

Supplementary List for "Heriot Row" Bed,

	£	s.	d.
The Hon. Mrs W. Watson ...	1	1	0
Mrs. W. Greenhill	2	2	0
Mrs. James Simpson	2	0	0
Mrs. McClure	1	0	0
Sir James Affleck	1	0	0
Mrs. Morison		5	0
Miss Napier	1	0	0
Miss Wilson	1	0	0
Miss Steedman		10	0
Lady Mackenzie	2	0	0
Mrs. C. N. Johnston		10	0
Mrs. Black	5	0	0
Mrs. Shepherd	1	0	0
Messrs. Simpson, Marwich & Co.	2	2	0
W. A. Marshall, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Cunningham Steele ...		10	0
Sheriff McLennan	1	0	0
Mrs. Deas	1	0	0
Mrs. Maclagan	2	0	0
Mrs. Ralston	1	0	0
Mrs. A. J. Alison	2	0	0
Mrs. Maitland	1	0	0
Right. Hon. Lord Strathclyde...	5	5	0
Anonymous		10	6
The Misses Forman	1	0	0
Miss Salvesen	3	3	6
	£40	0	0

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Troon" (Royaumont) (further 1 year)	Per Mrs. Muir, Troon W.S.S., St. Monennam, Troon.
"Polmont and District" (American Unit) (further 1 year)	Per Falkirk W.S.S., collected by Miss Low.
"Bo'ness Academy, II." (Salonica) (further 1 year)	Per Miss Margaret Renton, The Academy, Bo'ness.
"Allsa Shipbuilding Company" (Royaumont) (further 6 months) ...	Per Mrs. Muir, subscribed by the Workmen and Staff of Allsa Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.
"Holt" (Salonica) (further 6 months)	Per Miss F. M. Verrall, Hon. Sec., Holt W.S.S., proceeds of a Dramatic Entertainment given by the Holt Amateur Dramatic Society.
"John o' Groats" (Corsica) (further 1 year)	John o' Groats Branch, N.U.W.S.S., per Mrs. Macdonald
"Mary Anderson" (Royaumont) (further 6 months)	Madame de Navarro, Broadway, per Dr. Ivens, Royaumont.
"Banffshire League of Honour" (Salonica) (further 6 months)	Per Miss Kynoch, Org. Sec., Banffshire League of Honour.
"Banffshire League of Honour II." (Salonica) (first 6 months)	Per Miss Kynoch, Org. Sec., Banffshire League of Honour.

	£	s.	d.
"Paisley" (Royaumont) (further 6 months)	5	0	0
"Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Liverpool Branch" (Royaumont) (further 6 months)	500	0	0
"St. Nicholas" (1st instal.) (American Unit) (3 months)	175	0	0
Members and Friends of Paisley W.S.S., per Miss M. E. Todd, Hon. Treas.	10	0	0
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Assoc., per Miss Isabel Fletcher, Hon. Treas.	5	0	0
Anonymous.	1	0	0

Donations to "Serbian Prisoners of War Fund."

FIRST LIST.

List of donations received to March 2nd, 1917 :—

	£	s.	d.
Miss Curtis	1	0	0
Sheriff Scott Moncrieff	5	0	0
Miss Fisher	2	0	0
M. C. A.	5	0	0
Mrs. Alex. Dowall	1	0	0
C. P. M.	10	0	
"A. A."	1	0	0
Mrs. Stewart	1	0	0
Miss A. Gollan	5	0	0
Miss A. B. Cochrane	10	0	
Miss Christie...	10	0	
Miss Adamson	1	0	0
Anonymous	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Conduitt		7	6
Mrs. Kemp		10	6
Mrs. Neilsen		10	0
Mr. Bruce	2	0	0
Mrs. Harry Hope	1	0	0
Anonymous (Forresh)		5	5
Mrs. E. Lillie	1	0	0
"A Widow's Mite"		1	0
Miss N. Young		3	0
Miss Westwood	1	0	0
	£40	7	5

At the request of the Serbian Legation a special appeal for Serbian Prisoners of War has been made under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, has much pleasure in acknowledging first list of donations, and trusts that this appeal will meet with a very hearty response from the public.

"Common Cause" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Castle Douglas.—The past year has been another fairly active one with us, and although the money sent up has hardlv reached the total of last year, one must remember that appeals are increasing and incomes decreasing. Last January our W.S.S. held their annual meeting, and it was decided to send £1 to the Millicent Fawcett Russian Units, to which also some very substantial parcels of clothing for women and children were sent by members. During the spring Dr. Mary Phillips visited Castle Douglas and gave a most interesting account of the work of the Hospitals and of her experiences in Serbia during the typhus epidemic, awakening fresh interest in the work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, and making it easy for us to organise a Flag day later on. We chose the March hiring fair for our Flag Day, and did a roaring trade, sending up over £40. Then in July Mrs. Gifford (our Secretary) and some friends decided to hold a tennis tournament on the Castle Douglas Courts in aid of the S.W.H. Again good weather favoured us, and a good number of players entered. Tea was provided, and handsome prizes were given by some of our many kind friends, and we were able to send £6. In the autumn of 1914 a concert and whist drive was most successful in raising money, and in 1915 our "Bring and Buy Sale" realised over £160, so this time a Whist Drive was again decided on, to be held on November 23rd, and we agreed to combine a small Free Gift Sale with the Whist Drive. Twelve very nice prizes were given, and when the night came the Town Hall was packed, there being fifty-three tables. All the articles given for sale were set out on long tables on the platform—game, poultry, provisions, vegetables, as well as all kinds of fancy goods, all priced. Many of the things were sold before the drive began, and those left unsold were auctioned at the close of the card-playing by our kind friend, Mr. Wallet, who amused us all by his witty remarks. A raffle was also run in connection with the Whist Drive, and realised a good deal of money. The evening's drawings amounted to over £62, and after deducting expenses over £57 was sent to the Hospitals.

Early in December, Miss Foggo brought the Edith Cavell X-Ray motor waggon on tour through Galloway, Stranraer, Newton Stewart, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, and Dalbeattie were all visited, Castle Douglas being last on the list. At several places Miss Foggo lectured and showed lantern slides of the S.W. Hospitals' work, and these, together with the car itself and the demonstrations given therein, aroused much interest, as well as raising good sums of money. Crowds of people came to the demonstrations, and Castle Douglas was proud to find that the money drawn there—£30 os. 6d.—was the highest drawn on this tour.

Mention must be made of the Free Gift Sale—the third in Castle Douglas—held in Mr. Wallet's marts the Monday before Christmas, and organised by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Farmers' Club. Mrs. Dudgeon, of Cargree, opened the Sale, which was a most conspicuous success. Over £2,200 was raised, of which £568 was sent to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals by Mr. Patrick Gifford.

Holt.—In the Town Hall, Holt, on February 15th, the Holt Amateur Dramatic Society gave two excellent dramatic entertainments in the afternoon and evening. At the afternoon performance tea was provided, and was much appreciated by the audience. The two plays which were much enjoyed by the large audience were, "Written in Sand," and the farce "Ici on parle Français." There were also two or three well-chosen and beautifully rendered musical items. Great thanks are due to Mrs. Byford and Miss Bond for their untiring energy in getting up this entertainment, as well as acting, and to all the other performers who have given their time and skill so generously, though they are without exception very busy people. As a result of these successful entertainments, a cheque of £25 has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the S.W.H.

Blackheath and Greenwich.—The annual meeting of the above branch was held on February 26th at 62, Shooter's Hill-road. The Secretary's report, which showed that steady work had been done during the year with an increase of membership, and the Treasurer's statement and balance-sheet were adopted. At the conclusion of the business Mrs. John Roskill took the chair, and spoke clearly and concisely upon the position of Women's Suffrage since the result of the Speaker's Conference had been known. She urged women to accept cheerfully whatever was offered, though greatly less than desired. She then introduced Mrs. Alys Russell, who gave a most brilliant account of the work of the N.U. Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia. She was listened to with great interest and appreciation. £5 was collected.

Items of Interest.

The members of the Women's International Art Club are holding their seventeenth annual exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, from March 1st to March 31st, and are most generously giving 20 per cent. on all their sales to the British Prisoners of War Fund. Our readers will remember that the gate-money from the exhibition of 1915, which included a lace section with Belgian lace-workers, was divided equally between the Queen's Work for Women Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund, and it is very striking that women artists, who have suffered

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EXHIBITION
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BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR FUND
March 1st to 31st. Admission 1s. (tax included)

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Have you any? I will pay 5d. for each tooth pinned on vulcanite, 2s. each on silver, 3s. on gold, 8s. on platinum. Cash immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed or teeth returned promptly. Write for my FREE BOOKLET, which explains clearly the value of any artificial teeth. I also buy old gold and silver jewellery (broken or otherwise). Full value given. Write for PRICE LIST. Kindly mention Common Cause. E. LEWIS & CO., 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs. Est. 1873.

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perhaps more than any other professional class from the war, are generously dedicating a part of their receipts to the public need.

A large proportion of the club are engaged in war work, including two members of the Committee, Miss Norna Labouchere, on active service in France, and Miss E. C. Woodward, so well known to readers of THE COMMON CAUSE as the London Society's instructor of acetylene welding; but among those who have sent pictures are the Chairman of the club, Miss M. V. Wheelhouse, the well-known illustrator, Miss Elsie Henderson, whose work is attracting so much attention at the Academy Winter Exhibition, Mdlle. Ronner (daughter of the well-known Belgian animal painter), one of whose pictures has just been bought for the Luxembourg galleries, and Mrs. Phœbe Stables, the sculptor of beautiful statuettes. Miss Hallé, another sculptor, is exhibiting among the crafts the wonderful inventions she and the artists working under her have made for the comfort of the wounded, and Miss Woodward is showing some of the small parts of aircraft that she has been making.

We congratulate the indefatigable secretary, Miss Josephine Mason, who is exhibiting some very charming pictures, on what is a most interesting and successful exhibition.

There is, at the present time, a great demand for health visitors and voluntary workers in connection with infant welfare work, and considerable difficulty in getting competent women to fill these posts. The Marlborough School of Mothercraft, which is to be opened at the end of March, at 29 and 31, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, provides three courses of training, suitable for either the fully qualified worker who wishes to bring her knowledge of feeding up to date, or the voluntary worker, as well as the student wishing to qualify for public health work. To supply the needs of these various workers, a three, five, or nine months' course will therefore be arranged, according to the previous experience of the applicant. Lectures will be given twice a week by some of the most well-known doctors and workers in London, the subjects dealt with embracing every aspect of public health work as it bears on the mother, the baby, and the home. Further particulars can be obtained from the Director or Organising Secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MARCH 9.

London Society—Meeting for women munition workers at Plumstead Baths 8 p.m.

MARCH 10.

Burton-on-Trent—Annual Meeting—86, High Street—Mrs. Ring. 4 p.m.

MARCH 12.

Birmingham — Small Heath Co-operative Guild—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 3 p.m.

Birmingham — Digbeth Women's Meeting—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 8 p.m.

MARCH 13.

Manchester—St. Anthony's Hall, near Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park—Speakers: Miss Place and others 12.30 a.m.

MARCH 14.

Birmingham — Balsall Heath Co-operative Guild—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 3 p.m.

Bristol—Working Party at 40 Park Street 3.5 p.m.

London Society—Study Circle: "Poland and Greece," at 45, West Hill, Highgate 3 p.m.

MARCH 16.

Birmingham—Women Police Meeting (in conjunction with the N.U.W.W.)—Speakers: Lady Nott Bower, Miss Damer Dawson, Bishop Hamilton Baynes, Professor Ashley, Mr. Kesterton—Chair: A. D. Steel Maitland, M.P. 5.30 p.m.

Worthing—Society's General Meeting, 8, Liverpool Street 5 p.m.

Scottish Women's Hospital Meetings.

MARCH 8th, 8 p.m.—St. Alban's Hall, N. Finchley—Tableaux Vivants on the Scottish Women's Hospital—Speaker: Miss May Curwen.

MARCH 8th, at 8 p.m.—Presbyterian Hall, Muswell Hill—Concert in aid of Scottish Women's Hospital, and local V.A.D. Detachment.

MARCH 13th, at 8.30 p.m.—Mrs. Ronald Garrett, 96, Heath Street, Hampstead—Speaker: Miss May Curwen.

MARCH 21st, at 5.30 p.m.—Bedford College—Lecture on "Serbia's Past and Serbia's Future"—Slides illustrating National Life and Architecture—Lecturer: Father Nickolai—Chairman: Lord Selborne—Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

MARCH 23th, at 3 p.m.—Tunbridge Wells, Town Hall—Chairman: Madam Sarah Grand—Speaker: Miss May Curwen.

A series of lectures on sex education will be given by Miss Norah Marsh, B.Sc., at the Burlington Girls' School, Old Burlington Street, Piccadilly, on March 13th, 16th, 20th, and 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets to admit to the course, 3s. 6d.; single lecture, 1s. To be obtained from Miss E. Grassam, 16, Bond Street, Holford Square, W.C.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, March 14th, 8 p.m.: "Imperialism," the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G. Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W. Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. "The Khaki Woman," by Mrs. Beatty (Commandant, W.R.A.).

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WANTED, Lady to help with baby, 5 months, and two girls, 7 and 8, attending school.—Write, Kingdon, Maybury Wood, Woking. Also Lady Cook and House-parlourmaid. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required.

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[Continued on page 640

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Continued from page 639]

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